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NATIONAL ADVANTAGES

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TO BE DERIVED FROM ADOPTING THE FOLLOWING

PLANS:

Cham *Walker*
July 31 1800
VIZ.

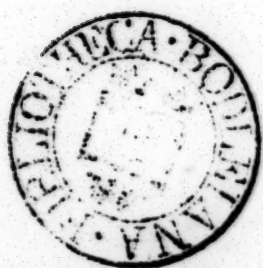
- I. A Land-Tax in Place of Tythes.
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- VIII. Cutting a Canal from Dublin to Drogheda.
- IX. Improving the Harbour of Dublin.
- X. Supplying the City of Dublin with Water at Two-thirds of the present Expence.

BY A CITIZEN OF DUBLIN.

DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY THOMAS MORTON BATES, NO. 89, COOMBE,
NEARLY OPPOSITE MEATH-STREET.

Price 1s. 1d.



NATIONAL ADVANTAGES, &c.

A PLAN FOR ADOPTING A LAND-TAX IN THE PLACE OF TYTHES;

By which the Farmer would have a Saving of 12s. 3d. per Acre, the Curate receive 150l. per Annum; and there could be erected by the change, One Hundred and Forty most useful Charitable Institutions.

THE Oppression of Tythes, and the Situation of the inferior Clergy of the Established Church, requires the immediate interference of Parliament, in order to remove the inconveniences attending the *former*, and relieve the distresses of the *latter*.

It is proposed that a Land Tax should be adopted in the place of Tythes: the tythe of land under agriculture being on an average equal to 13s. per acre,

It is admitted that there are 8,000,000 acres of arable land now occupied, which, at 9d. per acre, would produce a yearly income of £.300,000

The money levied in cities and corporate towns, under the title of *Ministers Money*, together with the revenues from glebe lands, which are proposed to be set, may be estimated at (and which is under the amount) yearly 120,000

Which income is proposed to be paid into the hands of Government - - - 420,000

And from which the following Disbursements are to be made:

It is admitted that there are 800 Curates of the Established Church now doing duty ; each of which is to receive 150*l.* per annum, which in the year amounts to - - - - - £.120,000

To the dignified Clergy, it is proposed that a sum should be divided yearly, of - - - 120,000

It is proposed, that a Foundling Hospital should be erected in *each province* ; to support which, a sum of 10,000*l.* per annum should be given to each, which in the year amounts to 40,000

It is proposed, that a House of Industry should be established in *each province* ; to support which, a sum of 10,000*l.* per annum should be allowed to each, which in the year amounts to - - - - - 40,000

It is proposed, that a House for the Reception of Widows and Orphans should be erected in *each province* ; to support each of which, there should be allowed yearly a sum of 1,500*l.* which amounts to - - - - - 6,000

It is proposed, that Four Public Schools should be erected in *each county*, for the Education of the Poor ; to support which, a sum of 500*l.* per annum to each should be allowed, which amounts to yearly - - - 64,000

Suppose it required the sum of 230,000*l.* to compleat the buildings to be erected as proposed, which sum is proposed to be borrowed at 6 per cent.—interest amounts to yearly - 13,800

It is proposed, that a Collector should be appointed to *each county*, at an income of 300*l.* per annum, which amounts to yearly - - 9,600

It is proposed, that the sum of 3,200*l.* should be divided (as circumstances might require) between the Collectors to be employed in collecting the *Ministers Money* in cities and corporate towns - - - - - 3,200
For

For paymasters, clerks, stationary, &c. a
yearly sum of - - - - -

£.3,400

Total amount, 420,000

By this plan the farmer would have a saving of 12s. 3d. per acre; the curate would have 150*l.* per annum; the dignified clergyman, an income equal to his present; the children of the poor educated—the widows and orphans protected—the distressed supported—and there would be convenient *asylums* for the reception of the unfortunate infant; besides putting an end to many hundreds of vexatious law-suits that are almost every year commenced, respecting tythes; and, to a certainty, agriculture would encrease, for this reason, That on the abolition of tythes, several land-holders would commence in the rearing of corn.

It is recommended, that the tax now levied in Dublin for the support of the Foundling Hospital, should be appropriated to the support of Houses for the Widows and Orphans of the city.

A PLAN

FOR IMPROVING AND EXTENDING THE
WOOLLEN AND COTTON MANUFACTURES.

IT is proposed, That a Hall should be erected in the City of Dublin, for the Sale of Woollen and Cotton Goods.

It is proposed, that a Company should be formed, and to subscribe the sum of 200,000*l.* to be advanced to manufacturers *who stood in need of aid.* The Company to have liberty to issue notes to be taken as *bank-notes*, for double the amount of their capital, in case of necessity.

The manufacturers who stood in need of aid, to receive at the rate of 75 *per cent.* on *the amount of the goods deposited*; to be first viewed by proper judges (who should be amply paid for their attendance). The manufacturer to pay 5 *per cent.* for the sum advanced, and 2½ *per cent.* on sales; the *per centages on sales* to be appropriated to pay the expence of the institution. The Company's capital *being doubled*, would ensure a great dividend on the *original stock.*

By this plan, these manufactures would be extended all over the kingdom, for this reason, That the poor manufacturer was sure of what was *equal* to a capital; and both *rich and poor* manufacturers had a convenient place for disposing of their goods, and on moderate terms.

The manufacturer who borrowed money, to be at liberty to dispose of his goods to the best advantage, and give credit to the purchaser, on the Company approving of the security.

 Clerks to be employed to attend the Hall, but no factors to be admitted.

A PLAN

A PLAN

FOR

SETTING THE LANDS

CALLED

THE KING'S COMMON:

*By which Government could liquidate 700,000*l.* of the National Debt; and the other Advantages almost exceeds Calculation.*

IT is proposed, that such Lands should be set by the acre; which would produce yearly 200,000*l.*

It is proposed, that such income should be sold, and for the purchase, that Government debentures of every denomination should be taken *at parr.* Suppose debentures of this description to be of the value of 70 per cent. of course there would be thirty-five years purchase obtained, which would, on the above yearly income, enable Government to cancel 7,000,000*l.* value of debentures; the interest on which would be a yearly saving of 350,000*l.* per annum.

"Lands of like description in England and Scotland," according to Sir John Sinclair's Report, "would, if disposed of as proposed, enable Government to liquidate 247,000,000*l.* value of the national debt;" the interest on which would be saving of 12,000,000 yearly.

ADVANTAGES.

By this change, the *idle man* was deprived of a place of refuge, and which lands of this description now afford. The original intended benefit from the gift of those lands, is of late years entirely changed, by a ridiculous pretended right, that land-holders adjacent thereto frequently claim. If these lands were thrown into a state of cultivation, the produce would materially affect the price of provisions, besides creating a new stake of property in the kingdom, which must add additional strength to the nation; and added to these, are the above advantages which Government would derive,

A PLAN

A PLAN

FOR ENCREASING THE REVENUE THAT IS NOW RECEIVED ON
MALT AND SPIRITS,
MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS.

THE deceptions that are practised on the Revenue, in the distillation of Spirits and making Malt, exceed description. It is a well-known fact, that including the *allowances* made to distillers, which are equal to 40 *per cent.* on the duty, *and one other matter that can be proved*, that they do not pay more than 12 *d. per gallon duty*; whereas it appears by the Revenue-law, that they ought to pay 2 *s. 6 d. per gallon*; besides the great injury both malt and spirits frequently sustain, in the attempts made to deceive the officers of excise.

The late regulation in the brewing trade, fully proves the impropriety of laying a duty on ANY STAGE OF MANUFACTURE.

The plan now submitted is, That the duty on *malt and spirits* should be taken off, and averaged by the barrel, *to be laid on the grain when growing*. By this change, the distilling trade (as the brewing trade now is) would be thrown open, and which must ensure (from the great additional quantity of spirits that would then be made) a considerable export; which, of course, must encrease agriculture. The brewer to be allowed the overplus between what he now pays *as duty on malt*, and *the duty that would be laid on the grain per barrel, under this plan*.

It is proposed, that each county should be divided into four districts; each district to have an officer, with whom the farmer should register the number of acres of bere and barley sown, and the description of the land; and about two weeks before the reaping commenced, the officer of each district to empannell a jury of twelve men skilled in farming, and proceed to ascertain *upon oath* the number
of

of barrels that such ground would produce: the jury to be allowed half-a-guinea per day each, while on duty, and to be subject to punishment *if found to make a fraudulent return*: the farmer to enter into a bond for the amount of the duty, payable in four months, but to be allowed $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. if he pays the duty when ascertained; the farmer's land to be subject to sale, in case of non-payment of duty, &c. A penalty to be inflicted, if any other kind of corn should be used in distilling or brewing, but barley or here.

The farmer might be his own brewer and distiller, and if he disposes of his corn, he has only to add the duty to whatever price he fixes on the *grain*. The revenue of the whole kingdom could be collected in four months, with less than one-fourth of the present expence, and with *an encrease of more than two-thirds*.

Let it be remembered, that in many parts of the kingdom, particularly the West of Ireland, not one gallon of spirits in twenty, pays duty: and it is a well-known fact, that on a general calculation of all the bere and barley that is produced in the kingdom, *not one grain in seven, pays duty*: whereas, by the above plan it must fully appear, the *great security* that there would be against deception.

The amount thus gained in addition to the present revenue, is found on a calculation to exceed ~~£400,000~~ per annum.

400,000

A PLAN

A PLAN

FOR

RELIEVING PERSONS CONFINED FOR DEBT;

By which the Creditor would derive Advantage, and no Person could be confined longer than Thirty Days.

IT is proposed, That a Court should be established in the City of Dublin, to be entitled, The DEBTORS COURT.

That a Judge should be appointed to preside in such court, whose time should be solely occupied in the business of the court, and who should have an income of 500*l.* per annum.

That a Register should be appointed, and have an income of 200*l.* per annum.

All persons now in confinement, or that should be hereafter arrested, and who could not procure bail *within seven days* after the day of arrest; the gaoler where such person was confined is to serve a notice on the register, specifying the date of arrest of such person; whereupon the register should cause a notice to be served on such person, requiring ~~him~~ *within the space of seven days from the date of such notice*, to make out a schedule of *his* or *her* estate and effects, and to serve a copy of the same on every person to whom such person was indebted to, in any sum over TEN POUNDS, and also a copy on the register of the court. The register to appoint a day as soon as possible, for the examination of such schedule; the prisoner to attend—and if it appeared, that any *fraud, trick, or embezzlement* was made by such prisoner, the judge to empannell a jury for the trial of such prisoner; and if found guilty of such charge, to be punished in like manner as *criminals* or *felons*. The property of all persons so arrested, to be vested in the hands of assignees, to be chosen from among the
the

the creditors of such person or persons. Persons confined in the country parts of the kingdom, to be removed to Dublin against their trial; the expence of such removal to be deducted from their assets; but *if no assets*, the expence to be paid by *the treasurer of the county* where such person was confined, and to be allowed in his account. The assignees to pay $2\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* on the amount received from the assets; to be applied to defray the expence of the court, judge's income, &c. &c. All persons tried and acquitted, *to receive a full discharge from all debts contracted before the date of such persons arrest, whether possessed of property or not.* If any person so arrested, should refuse to *restore his property in manner aforesaid*, such person to be deemed equally guilty with the person who *secreted*, &c. *his property*, and suffer accordingly. By this change, no person could be confined longer than about thirty days, and the creditors would have every fair opportunity.

Whereas, by the present regulation, the unfortunate's health is destroyed, the remnant of his property spent frequently in all kinds of dissipation, and his morals corrupted to a degree not to be described.

A PLAN

FOR SUPPLYING

THE POOR OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN

WITH

COALS OF THE BEST QUALITY,

ON MODERATE TERMS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

IT is proposed, that a Company should be formed, entitled, The Company for directing the COAL TRADE.

It is proposed, that the Company should be empowered to issue debentures (to be entitled, Coal Debentures), to the amount of 80,000 *l.* and to bear an interest of 6 *per cent.* per annum.

It is proposed, that three of the Company should be chosen as Directors, to have the full management of the trade, and to have 300 *l.* per annum each.

It is proposed, that an apartment should be taken for the directors, and that four yards or stores should be taken, *each* sufficient to hold 20,000 tons of coal, and that coals should be delivered *in the apartments* of the poor, *free of all expence as to carriage or portorage.*

YEARLY EXPENCE OF THE INSTITUTION.

Interest on 80,000 <i>l.</i> (being the capital)	- -	£.4,800
Three directors	- - - -	900
Expence of an apartment for the directors, clerk, stationary, &c. &c.	- - - -	200
Four yards or stores	- - - at 100 <i>l.</i>	400
Four clerks (that is, a clerk for each yard)	do.	400
Fifteen porters to each yard, to be employed in carrying the coals to the apartments of the poor, 15 <i>s.</i> per week each	- - -	2,360

 9,060

 Suppose

	£.	s.	d.
Suppose but 80,000 tons to be sold in the year at an advance of $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per bag, would produce a profit of	-	-	-
	13,333	6	8
Deduct yearly expence	-	-	-
	9,060		
Profit to be divided,	4,273	6	8

The profit of 4,373*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* would be near $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the capital, besides the interest of 6 per cent. and the poor would have their coals delivered in their apartments free of carriage, and only subject to an additional charge of $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per bag *over the first cost and carriage to the yard.*

	£.	s.	d.
<i>For instance,</i>			
Suppose a ton of coals to cost	-	-	-
	1	3	0
Carriage to the yard would not exceed 16 <i>d.</i> per ton, their situation being contiguous to water.			
Carriage	-	-	-
	0	1	4
Additional charge of $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per bag, is per ton	0	3	4
	1	7	8

Which is not quite 1*s.* 9*d.* per bag; whereas, the poor pay on an average throughout the year, 2*s.* 4*d.* per bag, besides 4*d.* per bag carriage, and are frequently obliged to take coals of the worst quality. If the above plan was adopted, the poor would have coals near 40 per cent. cheaper than at present, and a certainty of having them of a good quality.

A PLAN

FOR

LENDING MONEY TO THE POOR

ON ARTICLES PAWNED,

AT 10 PER CENT.

IT is proposed, That Government, or a Company, should subscribe a sum of 100,000*l*.

YEARLY EXPENCE.

Suppose eight receiving-houses, rent 50 <i>l</i> . per annum each	- - - - -	£.400
<i>(These houses to be free of taxes.)</i>		
Three clerks to each house, at a salary of 200 <i>l</i> . to be divided, is	- - - - -	800
<i>(The clerks to lodge in the house.)</i>		
For books and stationary	- - - - -	100
Amount,		<u>1,300</u>

It is proposed, that the duplicate given for all articles of the value of ten shillings, should pay one penny; and under ten shillings, one halfpenny: the revenue from which, would defray more than the above sum of 1,300*l*.

Thus the subscribers would receive 10 *per cent.* on the capital of stock, and the the poor would be essentially served.

A PLAN

A PLAN
FOR
CUTTING A CANAL
FROM
DUBLIN TO THE TOWN OF DROGHEDA;

*By which the Linen Trade, Coasting Trade, and Passengers,
 would save 39,762l. 10s. Yearly.*

IT is proposed, That a Canal should be cut in a direct line from the rear of the Linen-hall, Dublin, to the town of Drogheda: the distance in that direction being twenty-one miles.

The purchase of the ground, excavating, locks bridges, &c. &c. suppose on an average to cost at the rate of 25*l.* per perch, which is for twenty-one miles 168,000*l.*

EMOLUMENTS.

There are brought on cars in the year from the North to Dublin, about 12,000 tons weight of linen. Suppose the same *to be taken up* at Drogheda, the carriage to Dublin would be 18*d.* per cwt. which on that number of tons, is £18,000

If the like number of tons were conveyed by the canal as proposed, the charge would be but 5*s.* per ton, which amounts to but

3,000

Yearly saving on linens, 15,000

There are goods of various denominations shipped from Dublin to Drogheda, and from Drogheda to Dublin, and likewise carried on cars; the tonnage being in the year about 50,000.

The

The freight and crriage in general being about	
13 s. per ton, is - - - - -	£.32,700
If the like number of tons were conveyed by	
a canal, the charge would only be 5 s. per	
ton, which is - - - - -	12,500
A yearly saving,	20,200

There are conveyed in carriages and on horse-	
back, from Dublin to Drogheda, and other	
parts of the North, and from the North and	
Drogheda to Dublin, about fifty persons	
daily. Suppose that number to be <i>taken up</i>	
<i>and set down at Drogheda</i> , the average expence	
may be 10 s. each, which is - - - - -	9,125
If the like number were conveyed by a canal,	
would be 5 s. each, which is - - - - -	4,562 10
A yearly saving of	4,562 10

Revenue on conveying all kinds of manure
from Dublin in various parts of the canal,
and from Drogheda likewise, may be esti-
mated yearly at least - - - - - 3,000

<i>Yearly Saving to the Public.</i>		<i>Revenue yearly.</i>	
On Linens - - - - -	£.15,000	From Linens - - - - -	£.3,000
On Goods shipped - - - - -	20,200	From Goods shipped - - - - -	12,500
On Passengers - - - - -	4,562 10	From Passengers - - - - -	4,562 10
		From Manure - - - - -	3,000
Amount,	39,762 10		
		Amount,	23,062 10

The revenue would afford a dividend to the subscribers
of about $13\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The expence of packet and lug-
gage boats, I propose should be defrayed after the first
year of the canal being opened, by a small additional
charge.

The

The advantages to be gained, do not require comment, as it must at once fully convince any person of the great encrease of trade such an institution would open to the North, besides the unknown advantages the town of Drogheda would derive therefrom.

HARBOUR OF DUBLIN.

A PLAN

TO ENABLE

VESSELS OF LARGE BURDEN

TO ARRIVE AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE-QUAY OF DUBLIN,

WITHOUT THE AID OF LIGHTERS.

IT is proposed, That the owners of the strand at Ringsend, should erect a Wall and Bank sufficient to dam out the tide that covers that strand. Suppose such wall to be in a direct line from the town called the Black Rock to the Pigeon-house on the South-wall; the distance in that direction being two miles and a quarter. To complete the wall and bank, I would allow 40/. per perch, which for that distance would amount to 28,000/.

The owner would gain 530 acres of land; and it must be admitted that a great number of lots would be laid out and built on; and the land, when ready for agriculture or gardens, would (including what would be built on) be worth 12/. per acre.

STATEMENT.

	£.	s.	d.
Cost of wall and bank - - -	28,800		
Suppose to be expended on improving the land, say two guineas per acre, the amount is - - - - -	1,206		
	30,006		
Suppose the erecting of the wall and bank, and improving the land, require four years; I propose to add four years in- terest on the sum expended, which, at 6 <i>per cent.</i> amounts to - - -	7,201	8	4
Amount of expence and interest,	37,207	8	4
	Five		

Five hundred and thirty acres, at 12*l.* per acre, would produce 6,360*l.* per annum, which would enable the proprietor to divide more than 17 *per cent.* on the money and *interest thereon* that was expended.

I propose that another wall and bank should be erected in a direct line from the corner of the *North-wall* to *Howth*. The expence and gain I cannot so well ascertain as those of the other wall and ground ; but I conclude, that from the very advantageous situation of the ground on that side for building, the profit would be nearly equal to that of the other.

The water which covers these lands being confined, must encrease the depth in *the Bay and River* at least five feet, which encrease would enable vessels of every burden to arrive at the Custom-house-quay, without the aid of lighters, the expence of which is a heavy charge on merchandize, besides the delay and damage that goods suffer by being tossed from the ship to the lighter, and likewise the expence the captains and owners of vessels are at by the like delay, occasioned by lightening their vessels.

A PLAN

FOR THE BETTER SUPPLYING THE CITY OF DUBLIN WITH WATER,
AND TO BE CONVEYED BY PIPES OF CAST IRON.

IT is proposed, That a Forcing Engine should be erected at Island-bridge, and to be worked by water.

It is proposed, That a Bason should be erected in the Phoenix Park, opposite Island-bridge, the level of which would command Dorset-street, Mountjoy-square, and Summer-hill; water to be forced from the Engine into the Bason, sufficient to supply *one eight-inch bore*, which is to be carried through the Park and the Barrack-road, to Dorset-street, Mountjoy-square, and Summer-hill, *but not to supply any other place.*

It is proposed, That the other pipes necessary to supply the city on the *north side* of the Liffey, should be supplied from the Engine, and to be carried from the Engine across the Liffey to the west of the bridge, and along the park-road, and so into the city.

The *south side* of the city to be supplied from the Bason in James's-street.

STATEMENT.

Expence of repairing the Engine-house at Island-bridge	£.100
Expence of repairing water-wheel, cranks, &c.	400
Expence of repairing pipes necessary to convey water to the Bason as proposed: suppose three six-inch bores; the distance from the Engine to the Bason being 150 perch, which is 450 perch of pipe at 8/. per perch, which, including all charges, is	3,600
The pipe of eight-inch bore from the Bason to the place above-mentioned, including all expences, suppose 11/. per perch, the distance to Dorset-street, Mountjoy-square, round the square, and to Summer-hill, being four miles, at 11/. per perch, to cost	14,080
	Suppose

Suppose the distance for all the other pipes necessary for *both sides* of the water, to be fifteen miles, and to cost on an average 25*l.* per perch, the expence is £.120,000

Amount of expence, 138,180

It is proposed, that debentures should be issued, bearing an interest of 6 *per cent.* for the sum of 138,180*l.*—interest is 8,290

Suppose the expence of engineers, directors of water, clerks, &c. to be 1,500

Yearly expence, 9,790

By this plan there would be more than one-third of the water saved which runs into the Bason at James's-street, and which is proposed to be conveyed to George's-quay, where a water-house should be erected for the supply of the shipping; the water to be sold at 6*d.* *per puncheon*: the produce of the revenue may be estimated at 1,500*l.* per annum—from distillers and brewers to be received 1000*l.* per annum 2,500

7,290

Suppose 20,000 houses to pay on an average 7*s.* 4*d.* per house, it would more than defray the ballance of the yearly expence, and would not be more on an average than one-third of the present tax.

It is proposed, that the owners of houses should be at liberty to *purchase the tax*, at 6 *per cent.* interest: for instance, less than 7*l.* per house on 20,000 houses, would be equal to defray the whole expence.

The officers of the pipe-water office give every *opposition to pipes of cast iron*; the reason assigned by an experienced citizen is, that there would (on this plan being adopted) be

be no room for *additional charge or profit on mens labour, for repairing old rotten pipes.*

If the governors of that institution permitted information to be given, there should have been a more exact calculation of the *saving and expence.* Information being refused, shews evidently the necessity there is for *an enquiry* to be made *by a superior power.*

By the above Plans, the taxes could be reduced near one-third, and Government would possess an income equal to its present; *as for instance,*

	£.	s.	d.
Suppose the <i>nett</i> amount of the whole revenue of the kingdom to be yearly	2,000,000	0	0
One-third thereof being	666,666	13	4
Amount of interest to be saved on debentures	£.350,000		
Amount to be received from malt and spirits	400,000		
		750,000	

Which exceeds one-third of the whole revenue. Besides the other great advantages and public institutions that can be erected.

If Mr. Pitt had recommended these Plans to have been adopted in the year 1795 (at which time they were laid before him), when religious animosities were excited among the people, there would have been no Rebellion in the year 1798; for this reason, that the mind would have been engaged in the pursuit of industry instead of *political cabal*; but political cabal was the *theme*, and is now made the pretext for an Union.

And if we are to believe the doctrine of Mr. Pitt, which amounts to this, that in order to put an end to religious animosities, it will be necessary to *remove* the gentlemen of landed property to Great Britain, destroy our
arts

arts and manufactures, and by which the land-holder must become bankrupt—of course the future prosperity of the kingdom would be completely ruined.

If we were to derive the advantages from an Union which Mr. Pitt wishes to impress on our minds, we ought indeed to be singularly obliged to him ; especially when we reflect, that on every other occasion since he came into administration, he has shewn himself an avowed enemy to Ireland, except what in *the end* was likely to be *profitable* to Great Britain.

Let Parliament and the People of this kingdom, set about adopting the Plans now proposed, from which there will be found the most salutary effects ; and they may rest assured, that *without the aid of an Incorporated Union*, all religious animosities will *vanish* like smoke.

The Parliament is the *birth-right* of the People ; it gives a stamp of consequence to the kingdom, and is the only security which the nation can possess. Will *Irishmen* (at the representation of any British Minister) do an act, the event of which would draw the eyes of all Europe to look on us with contempt ?

The man who receives a yearly income, obtained by the *sweat of the brow* of his tenant, and spends for his amusement such income in another country, must be deemed an enemy to his native land, *and ought to be despised by every honest man.*

FINIS.



